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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, AUGUST 6, 1900.



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Of Ohio.

For Vice President, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

BENSON R. MCMEEHEN, Of Marshall County.

J. B. LEWIS, Of Kanawha County.

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Second District, N. G. KEIM, Of Randolph County.

Third District, J. L. BEURY, Of Fayette County.

Fourth District, T. B. MCCLURE, Of Wayne County.

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First District, B. B. DOVNER, Of Ohio County.

Second District, J. L. DAYTON, Of Barbour County.

Third District, JOSEPH H. GAINES, Of Kanawha County.

Fourth District, JAMES A. HUGHES, Of Cabell County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor, ALBERT B. WHITE, Of Wood County.

For Auditor, ARNOLD C. SCHERR, Of Mineral County.

For Treasurer, PETER SILMAN, Of Kanawha County.

For Supt. of Schools, R. C. MILLER, Of Marion County.

For Attorney General, ROMEO H. FREER, Of Ritchie County.

Justice of Supreme Court, HENRY BRANNON, Of Lewis County.

GEORGE FOPFENBARGER, Of Mason County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff—D. H. Taylor.

Prosecuting Attorney—Frank W. Nesbitt.

Assessor (City Dist.)—Adrian Israel.

Assessor (County Dist.)—Lester Smith.

A Patriotic Spirit Conjured.

The Democrats these days are wont to conjure up the spirits of the past, to revive some of their dead ancestors as proof of their contention as to the alleged departure of the government of the fathers to imperialism. That is, they contend the government should not meet responsibilities thrust upon it, but insist it should cowardly vacate those places where the Stars and Stripes have been raised. Taking the patriotic view of the situation the Intelligencer calls upon the spirit of Daniel Webster, a statesman whose presence foresaw the rupture between the states, and whose perspicacity limned the outlines of the present state of West Virginia. He is a much more creditable prophet than the apostle of calamity. This is what he says about the sway of the banner of freedom that is now floating over peoples he never dreamed its folds would shield:

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold from the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union: on states dismembered, discordant, beligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood? Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as 'What is all this worth?' nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and Union afterward'; but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart, Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

That is true patriotism; that is the words of a lover of his country, compared to the speech of Frank D. Burley, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Indianapolis, Indiana, district, who paid his respects to "Old Glory" as follows:

"The foreign citizens of this country are compelled to take off their hats at the point of the bayonet to the flag. How long will it be until they will be required to

take off their hats to the man who holds a flag, and then how long will it be until they are required to take off their hats and bow down to the man that commands the man that holds the flag? We take off our hats to no flag."

The Business End.

The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, an able and thorough-going trade journal, which has the best interests of the south at heart, some weeks ago printed a plank which it thought covered the situation, and commended it to the careful consideration of its southern readers. The plank that it stood for was as follows:

Resolved, That the South favors the policies that will encourage and protect investments within its borders, will raise more chimneys, stacks of mills and furnaces, will strengthen and extend railroad systems, will open more mines, will widen the markets for agricultural and manufactured products, and will increase the means and opportunities for placing those products in the markets.

This business proposition, which comprises the Republican platform in a condensed form, seems to have offended some of the hide-bound southern press, but the Record comes back in cheerful style. In referring to the above quoted plank that paper says:

"That is a plank of the platform for the south suggested one month ago by the Manufacturers' Record. It is strictly in line with the purpose of the Manufacturers' Record, announced at the beginning of its independent existence, nearly eighteen years ago, to give special attention 'to whatever pertains to the material development' of the southern states. From that purpose there has been no swerving. Yet at this late day, with the indisputable exhibit of facts accomplished by the Manufacturers' Record, the southern press, a few of its friends and co-laborers seem to find it necessary to criticize its judgment and to question its motives. Typical of these friends is the Jacksonville Times-Union. A few words regarding the position that paper has assumed may, therefore, serve for all, and may induce it to turn from the error of their ways before it is too late. The Times-Union hears 'in horror' from our best friends such counsel to the south as that embodied in the 'platform' proposed to us by the Manufacturers' Record," and says:

"As a maxim to govern our thoughts in our department of industry, the counsel is excellent; addressed to the business man it carries assurance of a better day, but in the realm of politics it is a deadly poison and strikes at the root of our national well-being." And says:

"That sentence reveals a state of mind which makes unnecessary further quotation from the Times-Union on the subject. It is a mental condition which the Manufacturers' Record has labored in season and out of season to change, and not without gratifying results. That it still persists is not to be denied. The policy of it only inspires the Manufacturers' Record to stronger endeavor to destroy it, for the good not only of the south, but of the whole land."

Consideration of it brings to the front the great question of the relations of business and politics, the effects of politics upon business, the business of politics and the politics of business. The politics of business is to further such principles at the polls, in legislation and in every line of human action as will insure steady growth in industrial enterprise, and in the exertion of the energies of railroad and steamship lines in opening up new fields for lumbering, mining, manufacturing, trade and commerce, thus increasing the opportunities for a large majority of men for employment and enlarging the markets for the products of agriculture, and will maintain the stability of national and international finances, without which material progress is impossible. It is the business of every man and every paper recognizing the truth of that to leave no stone unturned in the task of promoting such policies. It ought to be the business of politics to work in harmony with influences for the strengthening of measures conducive to the health of national existence. Too often, however, politics has been the contrary tendency. The reasons require no far-seeking. One of the most potent of them is the fact that minds usually are not turned to the consideration of the demoralizing and dangerous contradiction in a statement that counsel, excellent when applied to every department of industry and commerce, and sound as a better day to the business man, is a deadly poison when carried into the realm of politics, that is, presumably, party action. It is demoralizing to the business man to deny that politics and the better day of industry and business can be akin and dangerous, because it fosters the dawning, cankerous separation of business and politics. The application of legitimate business motives and constructive purposes to political conduct would strike at the root, not of national existence, but of the destructive forces which make of politics an illegitimate business, sapping material strength and paralyzing progressive instincts. Upon the separation thrive the men who have led the nation along a path of degeneration from an advocacy of broad theories to a wrangle over individuals who are to enjoy the emoluments of public office, or who are to control the enjoyment thereof. These are nothing about financiers, manufacturers and masters of transportation except in so far as they may be the prey of corrupt legislation or the subjects of attacks from demagogues, who essay, by base appeals to ignorant prejudice and vindictive passion, to prevent a union in sanity of the masses and the classes, and the overthrow of the party politician. Reckless in everything except in matters touching their own petty, selfish interests, they assail national credit, corporate integrity and individual character, and vaporing weapons of revolution and chaos, and prevent a cure of ills in public affairs by menacing real conservatism with drier evils.

General Business Situation.

The present time is the dull season in Wall street—the summer vacation of operators—but Mr. Henry Clews, in his weekly review of the conditions of the stock market, is quite hopeful of the future. He says there is an abundance of money seeking investment. At present this is not going into either bonds or stocks; but both investment and speculative buyers are waiting until the market develops more visible strength. The reasons for anticipating a better market later on are plentiful and sound. The most serious impediment to speculative operations has been the Chinese situation. Fears that serious foreign entanglements of some sort might arise which would derange the foreign money markets, draw gold from New York and send back American securities, very naturally deterred any upward movement in this market. Other retarding influences have been the crop uncertainties and the signs of trade reaction shown by declining prices and curtailed production in the iron and textile trades. Election doubts have not been a factor worth notice thus far.

While there are all conditions that will bear watching, there is good reason for supposing that they have been well discounted or are partially losing their force. The Chinese situation displays distinct improvement. It is now known that early reports of carnage and murder were much exaggerated; that while the Chinese have shown some duplicity, still, the course of the powers is now clearly towards rescue of the legations and the enforcement of an orderly and capable government. In place of the one now existing in Peking, American diplomacy is winning great distinction for its vigor, calmness, prudence and selflessness.

Mr. Clews takes note of the wonderfully good showing made by the railroads in their earning exhibits, which are unusual compared with two phenomenal years, and he adds:

"Such gains cannot always be expected. At the same time expenses are often increased heavily; heavy losses are likely to meet with disappointment. A number of roads have lately increased or paid their first dividend, and this fact, the strongest support which the market has had. There are a number of 4 per cent dividend payers with permanent prospects, which are likely to show considerably higher figures when the investment

demand again sets in. A good many buyers are holding off for lower prices, who may at any time be obliged to shift their position."

If the various conditions be balanced one against the other the outlook is certainly favorable. The foreign situation is improving; money is easy; the political campaign promises to re-elect Mr. McKinley; the crop outlook is satisfactory, and trade has undergone a readjustment which should pave the way for a good autumn business. On the other hand, the foreign outlook is not free from danger; a good many timid souls are waiting for an election which may never come, and the unsettled condition of the iron trade throws a shadow over the market for all the industrialists. As the vacation period passes away, a better and more active market may be looked for.

The country still keeps up a good business record. The reports to R. G. Dun & Co.'s commercial agency for July show that there were 793 failures in that month, with liabilities of \$9,771,765. Of manufacturing concerns there were 183 defaults, amounting to \$5,177,682, and of traders 550, with \$3,324,366 liabilities. The total last month was about double that of the same month last year, but it must be remembered that failures in July, 1899, were the smallest, with one exception, in any month of the eighty-two for which detailed statistics have been published. Also in July, 1897, failures were smaller than last month, but in the corresponding month of all other years covered by these returns liabilities were larger.

The eminent and unconstructed Richmond Dispatch gloats over anything that it affects to see that smirches "Old Glory." For instance: "At a festival in Porto Rico the other day 2,500 Spanish flags were displayed, but only about a dozen American flags were in evidence. It is now in order for the flag shouters to cry treason, but beyond that what can be done."

General Chaffee is forcing his way to Pekin almost alone. If anybody is able to penetrate the imperial city, we believe General Chaffee is the man, and when the hour strikes he will be there before the last stroke of the bell.

It appears that North Carolina held a very expressive election last week, and from which we infer the south intends to remain solid—a concrete combination against its own interests.

The only danger that threatens the United States is the despotism of William Jennings Bryan. All other ills are simply conjectural.

The country is getting along very well, so far, without having Mr. Bryan to preside over its destinies.

THESE ARE KIND WORDS.

And There Is No Doubt That Mr. Hall Will Appreciate Them.

Parkersburg State Journal: The Sistersville Review makes a fair comment on the acceptance of the secretaryship of the republican state committee by James K. Hall, and the Review is a democratic journal and fairness of organs of that party in campaign years is not to be expected. That is why the following paragraph from the Review is all the more interesting:

"The acceptance of J. K. Hall of the secretaryship of the republican state committee will add greatly to the strength of the party. Mr. Hall's many friends in the first district and in other parts of the state will take off their coats, and do all they can to bring victory to their cause. Hall in this position means many votes for White and his ticket."

All that the Review says in the above clipping is true. Mr. Hall really did not desire the secretaryship, neither did he seek the chairmanship, in the sense that he was a candidate. His friends, and he has friends by the hundreds, desired that he be made the chairman and he left the matter in their hands, although he said all the time that he was not a candidate for the position and did not want it. When it came to the secretaryship the same was true. He did not desire it. His friends desired that he take it. The process of the enemy kept up a howl about his being so over his great for auditor and that did more than anything else to cause him to take the place, which is one of high honor in the party organization and one that is fraught with great responsibilities. Hall is no kisser and he is no sore head. When the papers of the opposition set up that hue and cry, it made the popular politician from Ohio county angry. He might deny the accusations made by the organs of the enemy, but they would continue the same harangues. To accept the secretaryship of the committee would personally inconvenience him, but would forever set at rest the privations of the democratic papers in reference to him. Therefore, he accepted the secretaryship and by so doing knocked out of the mouth of the enemy the sweet morsel that they were chewing, and a bit of campaign gossip that they had hoped to use most effectively in certain sections of the state. Hall is a republican, as true blue as the azure in the flag. He is interested in the success of the party, its principles, and its candidates. He is splendidly equipped for a splendid official of the state committee, and the fact that he is actively at the head of the party organization in the state, is, as the Review well says, a potent factor that will help bring victory to the party at the polls.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Men respect women when women respect themselves.

Society and Matrimony are never at home when Truth calls.

The devil invented platonic friendship, and then he sat down to watch the fun.

For one woman in the world who goes weak there are a hundred who would like to.

A man can respect a bad woman who does a good act; he cannot respect a good woman who does a bad act.

Women don't have a moral conception of their own about tight and wrong; they are taught to be good, just as they are taught to dance, to bow and to make their hair curl.

Men yield to temptation and get away again just like they jump in and out of a cold plunge because they know what they are doing; women slide in slowly, wondering what it's all about, and before they find out it's too late to climb back.

There are two kinds of men; one who wants to be a lover and doesn't know how; the other who knows how, but doesn't want to.—New York Press.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

There is only one kind of woman, but there are forty million different kinds of ways about her.

Generally you'll find the man who thinks he understands all about women wheeling the baby carriage in the park. It isn't the woman who tries to be loved that gets it; it's the woman that tries to make the man try to get her to let him love her.

When a man says he was all undressed and he had no clothes on; when a woman says she had no clothes on; had only certain clothes on.—New York Press.



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NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

The Gold One.—Huskinby—I tell ye, I don't believe Hiram Craball wuz ever in New York in his hull life. Hayrake—But he wuz; he showed me the bricket—Puck.

Explained.—"The British nation seems to be taking the Pekin horror in rather stolid fashion." "Yes. They are afraid of stirring up Alfred Austin."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the Lunatic Asylum.—Keeper—This poor fellow used to be a famous musician. Visitor—Ah! and now he's a wandering minstrel.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Cyril (aged five)—I shall never get married, mamma! Mamma—But I thought you were so fond of Ethel? Cyril—Yes; but she believes in fairies, and I don't.—Punch.

"When it comes to hunting for souls," remarked the first heathen, "most of these missionaries are birds." "So they are," replied the other; "they're regular birds of prey."—Philadelphia Record.

Few of Them Mean Anything.—He looked at the picture and laughed loudly. "That's good," he said. "But what does it mean?" she asked. "Mean? Why, it doesn't mean anything," he replied. "It's just a political cartoon."—Chicago Evening Post.

Mr. Gump (to teacher)—No, I don't want you to teach my son any grammar. Not a bit of it. Teacher—But—but—this is unusual, sir. May I inquire your reasons? Mr. Gump—I intend that he shall be a writer of popular songs.—Baltimore American.

"This letter of the Emperor of China to President McKinley," began the Observant Boarder. "I have read it," replied the Cross-Eyed Boarder. "Wasn't it written by the monarch who had been killed several times?" "Yes." "How do you account for it?" "There is quite a demand for post-humorous literary work nowadays."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Man in the Shirt Waist.

Chicago News: Parker stood before a picture of numerous illustrated papers. He was very much interested in a scene from old Pekin, when up came Brighton.

"Great Scott! Parker, what are you wearing?" "Me? Oh, I have on a shirt waist."

"A shirt waist?" "Yes, sir, a shirt waist. I would like to see you in one, Brighton. Coolest thing on earth."

"You'll have to excuse me, Parker." "Perhaps you haven't heard of the latest style?" "No, I have not."

"Well, why don't you read the papers occasionally? Why, man, shirt waists are all the rage in the east."

"Are they?" "Yes, and they will be here. Men are on the lookout for neatness and comfort. I tell you, Brighton, the time is past when we must continue to broil under a thick coat just because his royal nobs or some other fashion molder says so."

"I think you are the first in Chicago, Parker."

"Am, oh? Well, it just goes to show that I have nerve."

"There is no doubt of that."

"Yes, I have put on this shirt waist, and I intend to keep it on. Do you hear?"

"Yes, I hear, but did you ever see a shirt waist before you purchased that one?"

"No, but my wife has."

"Where?"

"In the stores. She bought me this one."

"Then you are excused. My advice to you, Parker, is run right home and take that thing off before some one circulates the news."

"Why, you don't mean to say—"

"Yes, I mean to say that you have on a woman's shirt waist. Hurry home!"

Deafness Can not be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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